(*b*) The right of interpellation conferred on the Legislative Council may be extended by permitting supplementary questions.

(*c*) A Finance Committee of the Legislative Council may be formed.

Mr. S. Venkatesaiya represented that full information would not be available if the asking of supplemental questions were not permitted, and prayed that this concession also might be granted.

As regards the Financial Committee, he proposed that before grants were given the non-official members of the Legislative Council should also be consulted on the ground that it would be much easier to effect alterations in the budget before rather than after it was submitted to Government.

(*d*) The privilege of moving resolutions in the Legislative Council may kindly be granted to it to enable the members to discuss public questions and help the government in their solution.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao represented that power to move resolutions in the Legislative Council would be of very great use. As constructive criticism is required, the grant of this privilege would facilitate the attainment of that object. There need be no fear that this privilege, if granted, would be abused because, as the President himself was pleased to remark, the non-official members are alive to their responsibilities.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT NO. 2.

Amendment of the Breach of Contract Act.

Messrs. Chikkamallappa, Gundlupet taluk, K. S. Krishna Iyer, Commercial Association, Bangalore, and Kacharkahalli Subbanna, Bangalore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In the State, many landholders employ labourers for agricultural work advancing them money beforehand. When these labourers are enticed away by the maistries of His Majesty's territory who come here in search of labourers, they do not return the advance and the implements, and the landholders here are put to great loss as the existing law gives them no relief. It is prayed that the Act may be so modified as to make such offences extraditable.

Mr. K. S. Krishna Iyer.—Offences under the Breach of Contract Act are triable only by a Magistrate of the 1st class or by any other Magistrate specially empowered. This means that the employees have to go long distances to get justice. The offence under the Breach of Contract Act may therefore be made triable by all Magistrates.

Mr. M. S. Ramachar.—Labourers have to be employed and advances given to them for tank work, etc. After receiving the advance they abscond into British villages bordering on Mysore territory. If a criminal complaint is lodged against them it is at present difficult to secure the attendance of these defaulting labourers as the

offence under the Breach of Contract Act is not extraditable. Especially at the present time of increased construction of works the contractors require some hold on the labourers.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao observed that the Indian Planters were in favour of the introduction of an Act on the lines of the Madras Planters' Labour Act.

Mr. S. Venkatesaiya pointed out that the Madras Act had its disadvantages also and that it was advantageous only to planters having large estates but not to those owning small ones. He said that cooly colonies and medical inspection were required before the benefits of the Act could be attained, and that they could not be adequately provided for by petty planters. He represented that the introduction of the Madras Act would bring in new complications and that if the present laws were more efficiently administered and complaints more speedily disposed of nothing more would be required. But if the offence could be made extraditable, he said that the Act might be introduced.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao replied that the Madras Act was more humane and advantageous to both the planter and the cooly.

When the members present at the Assembly were asked they said that the Indian planters were generally in favour of introducing the Madras Act into Mysore.

Reply of Government.—The British Government will be addressed in the first instance and the matter then considered.

SUBJECT No. 3.

Press Regulation.

(*a*) Mr. S. Venkatesiah, Hassan District Agricultural and Industrial Association,

(*b*) Messrs. N. Bheema Rao, Chitaldrug municipality and C. Chennakesavaiya, Krishi Silpabhi Vardhaka Samaj, Chitaldrug; and

(*a*) *and* (*b*) Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) As the country is peaceful and as the people are thoroughly loyal, it is requested that the Mysore Press Regulation be repealed in the interests of the country's intellectual advancement.

(*b*) If the Regulation cannot be repealed, it may be modified—

(i) by repealing Section 2 which requires the permission of Government for starting a paper,

(ii) by defining the various offences for which the editors and proprietors are liable to be punished,

(iii) by removing the punishment of deportation, and

(iv) by providing for a judicial trial by the Full Bench of the Chief Court.

Mr. Bheema Rao added that the occasion which gave rise to the introduction of the Press Law no longer existed, that times had changed, that there was no fear of sedition now and that the repeal of the law would lead to more healthy and vigorous criticism. He said that the existence